

WINDS AND WEATHER

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	11 a.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Howan	No report			No report
Nero	No report			No report
Waverley	No report			No report
Hockhampton	Calin. Fine			No report
Hawkewood	N. Fine			No report
Maryborough	S. Fine			No report
Gorahua	Calin. Dull			No report
Bribane	N.E. Fine	30.016		N.E. Fine, hot
Townoomba	N.E. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	No report			No report
N. S. WALKER				
Tenterfield	N. Fine, warm			N.E. Fine
Grafton	Calin. Fine	30.15	77°	N.E. Fresh, fine
Glen Innes	S.W. Fine			S.W. Fine

Armadillo	W. F. Fine, warm	20-276	60	W. F. Fine, warm
Armadillo	W. F. Fine, warm	20-276	60	W. F. Fine, warm
Murrelet	Calin. Fine			N. F. Fine, hot
Nogelton	Calin. Hot			U. Fine, hot
Nogelton	Calin. Hot			U. Fine, very hot
Newcastle	N. F. Fine	90-000	115	N. F. Fine
Newcastle	N. F. Fine	90-000	115	N. F. Fine
Sydney	N. F. Fine, hazy	19-015		N. F. Fine, hot
South Head	N. Fine			N. F. Fine
Woolongong	N. Fine			N. F. Fine, hazy
Niagara	N. F. Atroc. Fine	20-019	75	N. F. mod. Fine
Niagara	Calin. Fine			N. F. Atroc. Fine
Niagara	Calin. Fine			Calin. Fine
Coastal	Calin. Fine			Calin. Fine
Wellington	N. W. Fine			Calin. Fine, hot
Wellington	Calin. Fine			W. Light, Fine
Orange	N. W. Fine			W. Fine, hot
Orange	N. W. Fine			Calin. Very hot
Forbes	N. W. Light. Hot			N. W. Fine
Forbes	Young warm			N. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calin. Fine			N. Fresh hot
Wagga Wagga	Calin. Fine			N. Very hot
Dringilli	N. Fine, hot	21-712	82	N. Fine, warm
Dringilli	N. Fine, hot	21-712	82	N. Fine, warm

Ilay	N.W. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Noulameln	Calm. Sultry	Calm. 115 in shade
Valenseld	Calm. Very hot	WSW. Hot wind
Kuston	No report	No report
Westworth	No report	No report
Gothlun	Calm. Clear, warm	WbS. Chly, warm
Hrmlndwood	Calm. Fine, hot	N.W. Fine, hot
Armlen	Calm. Fine, hot	N.W. Fine, hot
Queensbeyn	Calm. Fine, warm	S. Fine, hot
Cocoma	Light. Fine, hot	SSW. Fine, hot
Yase	Calm. Fine, hot	W. Fine, hot
Gundagral	Calm. Fine, hot	W. Fine, hot
Tumut	W. Fine	SW. strong. Fine
Klondim	N.W. Fine	N.W. Fine

VICTORIA.	Calms. Clear, warm	29-31.0	70	Calms. Fine
Melbourne	SSW., light. Dull	10-66.7	62	No report
Queenscliff	SSW., light. Cloudy	30-03	62	No report
Cape Schank	Variable. Fine	29-76	61	No report
Cape Otway	W. light. Fine	29-65.5	63	No report
Portland	SW., mod. Fine	30-130	68	No report
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guelph Bay	SW., mod. Fine	30-200	66	No report
Adelaide	No report			No report.

[illegible]

COMPARISON OF STATIONS. JANUARY 8TH, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.									
STATIONS.	Feet above sea level.	AT 9 A.M.				Wind.	For 24 hours previous to 9 A.M.		
		Ther- m.	Bar- o.	Humi- dity.	Direction.		In.	Ther- m.	Wind.

	Mercury in air	Barometer corrected in air	Humidity in air	Direction of wind	Force.	Max. Gust.	Minimum in shade.	Minimum in sun.
SYDNEY	155	30.045	78.4	35	NE by E	0.3	0	62.0
"GRATTON"	137	30.019	77.0	35	NE by E	0.3	0	68.0
NEWCASTLE	132	30.011	76.9	35	N.E.	0.3	0	61.6
SOUTH ISLAND	162	30.130	79.0	35	N.E.	1.0	0	69.0
KLANDER	1640	30.163	79.0	35	N.W.	2.2	85.2	35.2
DELHIQUIL	110	29.968	80.7	27	N.	4.0	96.1	0

* Graton barometer is corrected to 32. Fahl., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY 9TH.

Object.	R. Ascension		Declination.	Hilae.		Sets.
SUN	h. m.		22 17 S.	h. m.		h. m.
MOON	11 17		5.4			8 50
MERCURY	17 35		5.1 a.m.			5 45
VENUS	17 35		3.38 a.m.			7 10
JUPITER	16 40		2.50 a.m.			4.21 p.m.
SATURN	2 54		7.30 p.m.			2.5 a.m.
JUPITER	20 44		18 45 S.	6.41 a.m.		3.21 p.m.
SATURN	15 16		5.23 a.m.			2.51 p.m.

Moon's age, 3.0 days.
 High water at Port Vendice, a.m. 10h. 15m., p.m. 10h. 32m.
 GEORGE R. SNALLY, GOVERNMENT ASTROLOGER.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

WE presume that the Cabinet will take the opportunity of the recess to consider the propriety of reconstructing the legal department of the Government, so as to reconcile practice with principle, and to facilitate its more accurate working. It was recommended by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in a recent speech, that the office of Attorney-General should be permanently separated from political functions, and he suggested that the Minister of Justice should be

charge of the Department of Education. Though there is no direct affinity between the two functions, they both require qualifications of a congenial nature and might be well managed by the same class of mind. No one ought to think of placing the office of Minister of Justice or of Education in the hands of an illiterate man, or one whose reputation was damaged by any serious fault, or whose character could be suggested as open to suspicion. It is, however, very important that the functions of Crown Prosecutor and Attorney-General should be disjoined, and that the Cabinet duties now devolving upon the legal adviser of the Crown should be transferred to other hands. It is a very serious aspect of affairs when all power in such a community is entrusted to such a functionary. He has not only to determine who shall and who shall not, if accused be placed upon the trial, but he has to pronounce the order and the sentence pronounced, he may give advice with respect to the disposal of the offender and the exercise of the prerogative. It is quite possible that in the turns of fortune the Attorney-General may be of a caste to

give no guarantee for the fair administration of justice. He may place on trial without probability of conviction, or enter a *nolle prosequi* when there is a clear presumption of guilt; and when he sits at the Executive Board, by which the fate of criminals may be decided, he may show his sublimity to make

decided, he may so shape his advice as to make it subservient to political ends. All these are difficulties which have been so often set forth in theory and occasionally illustrated in practice as to make them worthy of the most serious consideration.

But there is another most important point

which never should be lost sight of. To preserve the independence of the Judges and, at the same time, a fair amount of responsibility in the Bench, it is necessary that there should be a different officer charged with the matters which relate to the judicial and

administrative functions connected with law. At present the Attorney-General is a practising barrister. He passes from his seat in Parliament to the Court. He appears before the Judges not only as the organ of a party, sometimes of a faction, but as possessing a power in a serious manner to annoy and overawe the

Bench itself. We are quite aware that hitherto the temper of the Judges has, for the most part, assured their independence—that their consciousness of what is due to their functions has armed them against the caprices of an Attorney-General; and we may add that there have

been few examples of an Attorney-General so

for in any way to intercolonial trade. He did not wish to make it appear that he was willing to surrender the Border Customs and that he was only going to Melbourne to get the best possible terms. On the contrary, he wished all whom it might concern to know that he could always fall back upon the *status quo*—that if he could not get an arrangement he thought fair, he could adhere to the present plan, and that he could so ease off the friction of that plan as to get rid of the principal complaints against it. It was only by collecting the duties in the first instance that he brought the Government of Victoria into the mood to be willing to negotiate. He may think that it is only by threatening to keep up that system that he can persuade that Government to collect our duties on commission, and to forego the claims it has put forward to a rule over the river.

As we have seen, although this view of the

Mr. JOYCE said Mr. MURRAY would be really more disposed to go back to the duties than he seems to be; it must be noted that the tone of the colloquy did not favour that idea. Nor was the subsequent action of Ministers a whit more favourable to it. For we are told that they resolved on making Albury the chief port on the Murray; they raised Mr. Mc'DONALD to the position of sub-collector, with an addition of £100 a year to his salary. Mr. Mc'DONALD, jun., to £175, and appointed Mr. JOYCE to a permanent position on the public staff. This certainly looks as if Ministers were quite convinced that "ports" on the Murray would still be wanted, and as if

If this is the ministerial view it is a mistake. As a temporary expedient, and as a practical answer to those who said that the Government could not and would not collect the Border duties, and who presumed upon that disability, the collection of them was justifiable. But as a permanent policy it is out of the question. The Customs officers must be withdrawn from the frontier ultimately, and the sooner this can be done consistently with some equitable arrangements the better.

an application had been sent to England by the last mail urging an alteration of the Constitution Act to meet the border difficulty. Mr. BLACKMORE suggested that the terms of the Constitution Act were only intended to apply to the coast line and not to inland towns. This is true; but merely to adopt that interpretation would not meet the case, for the mere abolition of river duties would leave it open for goods to be sent up the river from South Australia, and landed at Echuca, and sent into Victoria for consumption. This was done some years ago by some Melbourne merchants when a difference in the duties on some articles made it

The first thing to be done is to arrange for a free interchange of colonial products if it can be done without abuse of the privilege and without passing off imports as colonial goods. This was done a few years ago, although strictly speaking it was contrary to the Constitution Act. There is no doubt whatever, that the Home Government will be quite ready to remove all difficulty on that score. The mother country has never shewn itself anxious to foster divisions and jealousies amongst the colonies or averse to their union with one another. On the contrary, it was a leading point of Earl Grey's colonial policy many years ago to make provision for the federation of the Australian colonies. His ideas on that point were in advance of the colonial aspirations, and hitherto the repellent action of mutual jealousy has been stronger than the convergent tendency. But the British Government, which is quite prepared at any moment for the federation of these colonies, would certainly not be unfavourable to such an instalment of it as consists in intercolonial free trade. There are no Imperial interests whatever opposed to such local free trade, any more than to the contemporary proposal for mutual free trade among the North American colonies. We

The next step in advance after establishing intercolonial free trade is to have a Customs union and a common tariff. The common tariff was nearly secured some years ago, and that a time when all the Governments were willing to adopt a free-trade tariff. The chance, however, was lost, this border question being the very difficulty that caused the hitch. At the present time there is unfortunately an evil uniformity among the tariffs, so far as they all contain *ad valorem* duties; and we should be sorry to see that vicious principle incorporated into a tariff destined to have any permanence. At the same time the intercolonial coasting

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Australian Jockey Club was held at Tattersall's yesterday afternoon. The attendance was numerous; the Hon. E. Deas Thomson occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the hon. secretary, Mr. Buchan Thomson, read a statement of the accounts. This document set out the first place with the debenturers who had loaned money by the club, and it stated that, after deliberation, it had been considered advisable, instead of paying the debentures in cash, to issue new debentures. This document also stated that the liquidation is ten years from the 1st November, 1866, and

to raise the rate of interest from 5 to 5 per cent. A considerable number of debenture holders had expressed themselves as being in favour of the proposed increase, and a considerable number of old debenture holders had been exchanged for the new ones; but as the exchange of some of them had not yet been effected, it was impossible to say what amount of money would be redeemed in accordance with the original intention of the directors. It was pointed out that the amount of the principal rates, especially for the Sires and Mares Produce Stakes; and it was stated that the entries for these two kindred races had increased considerably during the last year. The Champagne Stakes, which had been first run in 1861, were now established on the Doncaster system, had closed with thirty-seven nominations. A design for the Gold Cup to be run for at the next autumn meeting had been submitted to the directors, and it was proposed that it should be forwarded from England by the February mail. The improvements effected on the Grand Stand, enclosure,

planted in the Grand Stand. A double row of pine trees had been planted along the northern boundary of the course from the entrance gate to the western boundary; a single row of trees had been planted along the eastern boundary of the course, and a position near the Grand Stand. A double row of pine trees had been planted along the northern boundary of the course from the entrance gate to the western boundary; a single row of trees had been planted along the eastern boundary of the course, and a position of this land had been sown with couch grass. The alterations of the rules, during the year, affecting the admission of members, the transfer or sale of shares, the election of officers, the mode of levying rates, the printing and distribution of the rules and list of members among the members, &c., and the weighing in of bag or horses, were all dwelt upon. The financial statement showed the balance of the year, and the proposed alterations of the financial statement was adopted. The following resolutions of which notice had been given, were then discussed and adopted: 1. Addition to Rule XI, That on the proposition of any member, a meeting of the members of the club may be called for the purpose of considering the proposition of any member, and the said secretary shall cause the

mine, together with the name of the proposer and second, to be inserted on the ballot paper. 2. That the words "two hours" in the fourth of the above resolutions be omitted, and the words "justifying the words 'one hour'" be added. The ballot, which was opened at half-past four, resulted in the election of the undermentioned gentlemen as the Race Committee for 1867: Mr. Huchan Thomson, Mr. J. Lacey, Mr. S. G. Brown, Mr. R. Lee, Mr. J. de la Haye, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Dargie, Mr. J. H. Hall, Mr. G. G. Hanford, Mr. H. C. Dargie. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

We have been requested by Messrs. Totheringham and Mullen to direct the attention of wine and spirit merchants and others to the sale of a quantity of good wine, viz., St. Julien Dublay, at Leigh's Bodega, at 11 o'clock, this day.—*Adv.*

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the president stated to the conference that the meeting was to transact all business of an outstanding, and to close the proceedings for the current year. With a vote of thanks, and been submitted by the permanent secretary to be read by the secretary to the conference, the secretary then read the following REPORT.

transmitted to the council of every municipality incorporated under the Municipalities Act. The delay of the promised bill for the Consolidation of the Laws relating to Municipalities has not yet been decided. The Council has not yet committed to call upon the delegates to meet on October 1st, for the purpose of considering, if so, what steps could be taken to expedite their postponement of legislation upon the subject. The circular of 30th October 1900 of the delegates assembled at such second sessions recorded in that circular have produced no amendment of the existing Municipalities Act.

The code of suggestions agreed to by the Council to the Councils with report of 30th March has been adopted by the Government. The main points of suggestion are as follows:—(1.) That there was no provision for compulsory incorporation of suggestions. (2.) That there was no provision

point control of roads (now trust contiguous municipalities. (3.) That proposed to be given to municipal councils, and upon them, as to police, or the erect houses, &c. (4.) That it was not proposed to *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace. (5.) That to grant any perpetual endowment, except proceeds from the sale of Crown Lands. (6.) That as made (as proposed by the Conference) to the Councils and the election of others, on petition of the ratepayers. There was no objection.

...—It was the opinion of the Conference that the sixth of the before-mentioned differences, questions of general policy on which the already respectfully submitted its views, had to pronounce further. It was determined to add additional representations in regard to as many of these points, even when the (as, for instance, in the omission of an or municipal year), the differences were

where are transmitted two copies of the "Bill to Establish Municipalities" need not be here. The history and fate of that measure, the recollection of all who are engaged in the present imperfect law. But that have been introduced, and strong efforts must be very close of a session, is something that of the Conference that this better disposal

He further submitted that the successful introduction of a system of co-operative action, by which the municipalities of the colony, in a united effort, could bring about every great benefit.

posed of beyond the period of the session as the estimates are gone into. The reasons mentioned in the circular of 30th March appended to such circular, section (1) "The literature is at present constituted, impeded by comprehensive Municipalities Act, 1902, strenuous exertion that is therefore by them themselves, in addition to the efforts of the Government to overcome these antagonistic influences, with due energy (not otherwise) there seems to be that the long-promised amendment of the present year."

Recommendations.—8. It is, therefore, strongly recommended, directly after the close of the ensuing session, be taken in each and every municipality, an expression of opinion in such municipalities, in order to meet the necessity for prompt legislation on the subject.

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ommittée further recommend—
the accounts be now made up; that the
committee outstanding claims against the
city, and that the balance be held by him, at
the Conference.

An outline statement of receipts, expenses,
and the result of the report of the committee
there be also appended statements of
which have been held—in Conference and
the attendance, at such meetings, of the mem-
bers, with reservation, however, to the secre-
tary of all necessary powers for clearing
up, or doing whatever else may be
to business.

The services of the secretary be retained
at the close of the present municipal year,
and the committee be authorized to be
addressed to one or other of the gentlemen
secretary and treasurer. To the former at
Belmain.

(Signed) C. S. JONES

then moved by Mr. BIRKELL and seconded—“That the President do leave the Conference resolve itself into a committee for the consideration of the Permanent Fund and of such other matters as may be brought before the Conference for the present session.” The Rev. R. Mansfield, D.D., was appointed chairman of the committee.

A motion was put and agreed to, and the conference resolved accordingly—the Rev. J. H. Williams, D.D., being chosen chair.

The motion of the PRESIDENT, the following day, relating to financial matters was read to the conference.

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nevertheless paid their subscriptions. There have appointed delegates to the Convention and paid subscriptions, have been Armidale, Balmoral, Gudgeong, Coon Hunter's Hill, Kiama, Marrickville, Mudge Paddington, Parramatta, Redfern, Singleton, West Maitland, Wollahra, Wollongong, who subscribed without appointing delegates. In the case of the latter, Mr. J. H. Inghurst, Mr. Peth, Randwick, and Shellharps, in actual operation, which have not subscribed, have been those of Central Maitland. It is believed, however, that subscriptions has been rather the result of their unwillingness to bear a fair share of the necessarily incurred for the benefit of all. A large amount of receipts has therefore been

granted over by Committee of Con-	
of 1865	£3
of £3 each from Twenty-six	
Local Councils	78

SECRETARY further stated that the acti-
 on had taken place had left in hand
 printing, advertisements, postage, and
 and that had, however, yet to be met,
 to about £17 or £18—thus showing
 or £13, when all expenses were paid.
 be left in the hands of the treasurer
 and was appointed.

A motion of Mr. ST. JULIAN, seconded
 BY, the report (as it stood) was
 by the Committee of the Whole.

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded

It was resolved that the secretary should write (through the Town Clerk) to the Mayor and the aldermen of the city, reminding the great kindness and courtesy shown to the Conference in placing them at the disposal of the Conference for their work. MAWSELEY moved,—"That the President publish, in the shape of a pamphlet or a notice in the Municipalities Act, 1893, a list of the Municipalities, and of the names of the municipal elections, assessments, assessments of rates, together with the effect of the same have been given thereon, and principles thereto." He thought that by the adoption

tion in which he believed the president was to concur—a practically useful formula that gentlemen to the knowledge were probably possessed upon the details of the election the elections must continue to take place under the law.

The attention of the Conference has hitherto been directed towards amendments of the law, but many questions, from time to time, arise (as many of the members of the Municipal Councils have a right to be) as to which mutual advice and assistance is desirable.

The report of 30th May last, recommending the purchase of Municipalities Acts, &c., has been a welcome one.

of the councils which have not sent delegates have assigned as a reason for their failure in the ability and integrity of the gentlemen by other councils. However flattering this may seem, the reason is scarcely sufficient, for a question must have had experience of it and suggestions would be likely to arise and only be clearly presented and explained. It is hoped that this will be borne in mind

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Mr. DUNN, seconded the motion, and spoke in the highest terms of the competency and professional skill of Mr. St. Julien, in the task of compiling such a manual as he was now requested to take hand in.

Mr. G. CARTER, seconded the motion, and spoke in the highest terms of the competency and professional skill of Mr. St. Julien, in the task of compiling such a manual as he was now requested to take hand in.

Mr. ST. JULIAN, said that an appropriation would be made to defray the expenses of the work, and that he would be glad to accept it.

After some further remarks to the same effect from Messrs. HAWKINS, RIVERS, and DUNN, Mr. ST. JULIAN withdrew his amendment.

The Rev. R. MANFREDI, in putting his motion, said that he had great pleasure in the work, and that the value of the papers on municipal matters which had already been published by Mr. St. Julien in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, especially the three last, had been of great service to him in the preparation of the work.

The motion was carried, and what had been done in committee was adopted by the Conference, on the motion of Mr. ST. JULIAN.

Mr. DUNN expressed his willingness to comply with the request of the Conference in regard to the handbook. He thought, of course, that it was his duty to do so, and that the motion of Mr. ST. JULIAN was in favour of the President; and, on the motion of Mr. DUNN, seconded by Mr. ST. JULIAN, the motion was carried.

The Conference broke up at 5.15.

SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE AND THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE annual meeting of the Sydney Diocesan Committee in connection with the above societies was held last evening at St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. The attendance was more than usual, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

The Bishop of SYDNEY, who presided, thought it would be right to detain with lengthy addresses an audience which had gathered in such numbers, and was not likely to inspire the speakers with eloquence, and therefore it was proposed to confine the proceedings to the transaction of business.

The Dean of SYDNEY read the following REPORT.

More than thirty years have elapsed since this branch of the venerable society of the Church of England for the advancement of the knowledge of Christ, and the extension of the Christian religion in the colonies, was first established in this colony. It was called into existence, since that period, changes have taken place in our Church, and in the whole of the Empire, which have not only altered the position of the society, but have also altered the position of the whole of the Empire. The Church has been enlarged, and the Empire has been enlarged. The Church has been enlarged, and the Empire has been enlarged. The Church has been enlarged, and the Empire has been enlarged.

colony, an industrial mission to the aborigines. How the clergyman and layman who were called out to take charge of it would proceed to carry out the work remained to be seen, but it is true that when they came before their way was clear, they would proceed to carry out the work.

Our Cambridge prejudices, somewhat antiquated perhaps, lead us to disapprove of certain phrases made use of by our author at p. 36, in an attempt to prove that there exists a superior limit of increase, at the infinitely great, corresponding to the inferior limit, at zero; but we refrain from a full discussion of the point, which would probably lead to a discussion of the existence of which is in question.

Towards the end of the treatise the reader will come suddenly upon a chapter widely different in character from the rest of the work, and which might, perhaps, have been published with advantage in a separate pamphlet. In this part, Mr. Adams investigates the nature of a curve of which, as far as we know, he is the discoverer, and which he describes by means of a ship running before the wind in the air, the resistance of the water being neglected. On this subject we should recommend Mr. Adams to submit a paper to the Royal Society, as apparently some of his results may be of considerable importance to our navy and trade, and as the curve of which we have spoken is but one of a class of which he appears already to have discovered the nature.

THE quantity of gold received by escort at the Sydney Mint during the month of December was unusually small, and amounted to only 15,219 oz., of which the Western gold-fields contributed 8887 oz., the Southern 2747 oz., and the Northern 4085 oz. The total receipts during the past year were as follows:—Western, 27,118 oz.; Southern, 84,890 oz.; Northern, 23,891 oz.; total, 235,899 oz. During the year 1865 the receipts were—Western, 214,332 oz.; Southern, 114,099 oz.; Northern, 420,690 oz.; total, 749,121 oz. There is therefore a decrease in the yield for 1866, as compared with that of 1865 of 43,228 oz., the greater portion of which is attributable to the falling-off in the yield of the Southern mines.

The following table will show the quantities of gold received by the various escorts during each month of the past two years:—

COLONIAL TIMBER v. AMERICAN TIMBER.

THE Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As I never had the opportunity of expressing in an independent manner a sufficient supply for every purpose, either for house building, furniture, or carriage, it is well worth investigating the cause of so much of it giving place to American imports. The cause is, I think, a powerful ally of colonial timber—the one being its hardness, and the other that it cannot, on the present system, be got to the colonies in a sufficiently cheap manner. The cause is, I think, a powerful ally of colonial timber—the one being its hardness, and the other that it cannot, on the present system, be got to the colonies in a sufficiently cheap manner.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue collected to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...
Wine	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...
Opium
Gold
Silver
Copper
Iron
Wool
Cotton
Flax
Yarn
Textiles
Other
Total

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THE BELGIAN FETES.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*, October 24.)

It is not surprising that the Volunteers have come home delighted with their trip to Belgium. The thing was done to give them a cordial welcome and to make their sojourn agreeable. From the speeches of burgomasters and the perpetually recurring "vive la Belgique," the course of hospitality ascended to a climax in the King's Palace. The Volunteers were served, according to the enthusiastic and poetical reporter of the *Times*, in a pavilion of regal magnificence, combining the martial splendour of a baronial castle with the domestic refinement of a French chateau. The Volunteers were served, according to the enthusiastic and poetical reporter of the *Times*, in a pavilion of regal magnificence, combining the martial splendour of a baronial castle with the domestic refinement of a French chateau.

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* Peremptory Sale.

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100



